

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A retainer for securing a medical device having an elongated tubular body having a proximal end and a distal end, and including at least first and second axially extending splines, the second axially extending spline having a greater longitudinal length than the first axially extending spline, the retainer comprising:

a body comprising,

a base surface for attachment to an anchor pad,

a proximal end portion and a distal end portion,

a channel extending through at least the proximal and distal end portions,

an opening located in the proximal end portion and having a diameter less than a diameter of the channel, and

a pair of longitudinally opposed abutment surfaces, each of which is formed on one of the proximal and distal end portions, the abutment surfaces lying generally normal to the central axis of the channel and being spaced longitudinally apart from each other by a distance that generally corresponds to the longitudinal length of the second spline of the tubular body.

2. The retainer of Claim 1, further comprising a relief which extends transversely from the opening and the proximal end portion and towards the base surface and longitudinally through the proximal end portion.

3. The retainer of Claim 2, wherein the relief has a generally rectangular cross-sectional shape.

4. The retainer of Claim 1, wherein the opening is coaxially aligned with the channel.

5. A retainer for securing a medical device including an elongated tubular body having a proximal end and a distal end, and including at least one axially extending spline, the retainer comprising:

a body comprising,

a base surface for attachment to an anchor pad,

a proximal end portion and a distal end portion,

a channel extending through at least the proximal and distal end portions,

an opening located in the proximal end portion and having a diameter less than a diameter of the channel, and

a pair of longitudinally opposed abutment surfaces, each of which is formed on one of the proximal and distal end portions, the abutment surfaces lying generally normal to the central axis of the channel and being spaced longitudinally apart from each other by a distance that generally corresponds to the longitudinal length of the spline of the tubular body.